

Standard 8

Alicia Sims Bailey

US History

Cambridge High School

SSUSH8

- Explore the relationship between slavery, growing north-south divisions and westward expansion that led to the outbreak of the Civil War.

SSUSH8a

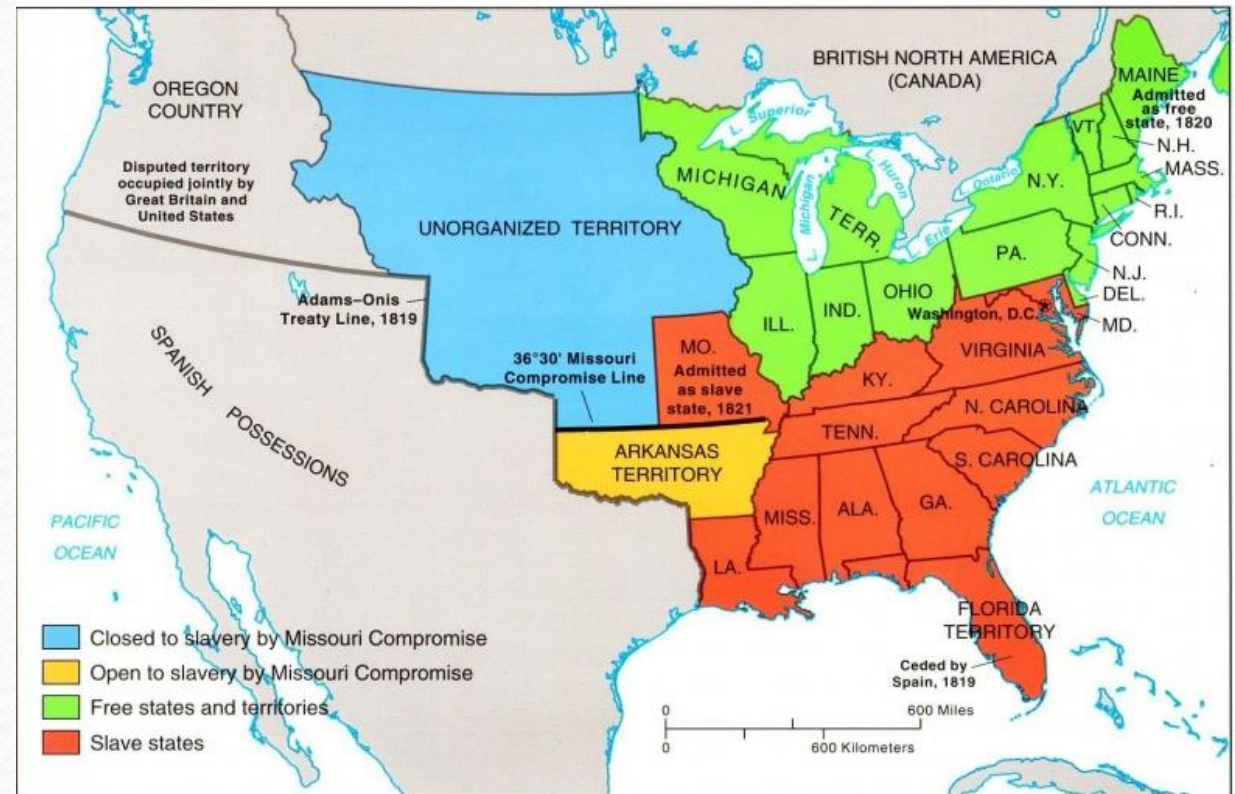
- Explain the impact of the Missouri Compromise on the admission of states from the Louisiana Territory.

Louisiana Territory was purchased by Thomas Jefferson in 1803



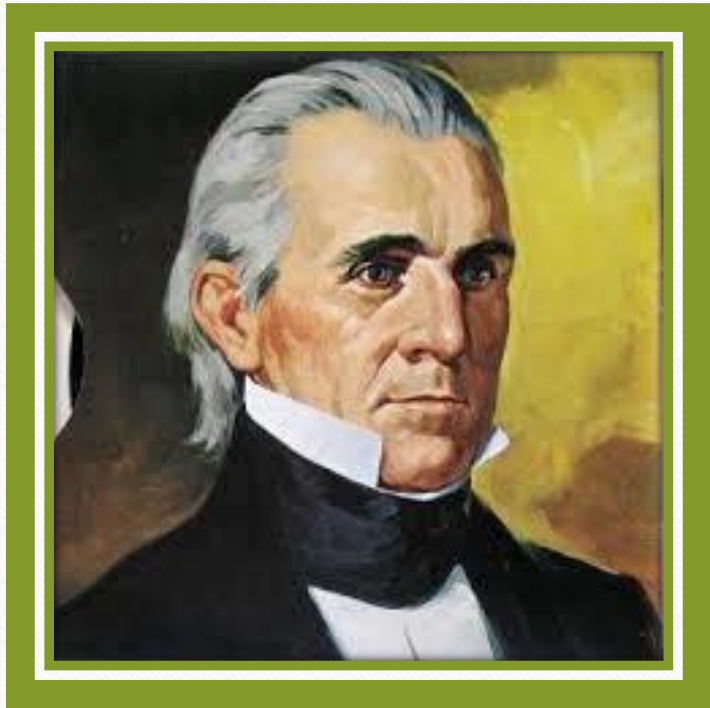
Missouri Compromise

- Keep the balance of slave and free representation in the Senate
- Created Mason Dixie Line 36'30
- Missouri was allowed to enter as a slave state and Maine was allowed to enter as a free state
- Proposed by Henry Clay



SSUSH8b

- Examine James K. Polk's presidency in the fulfillment of Manifest Destiny including the Texas annexation and Oregon.



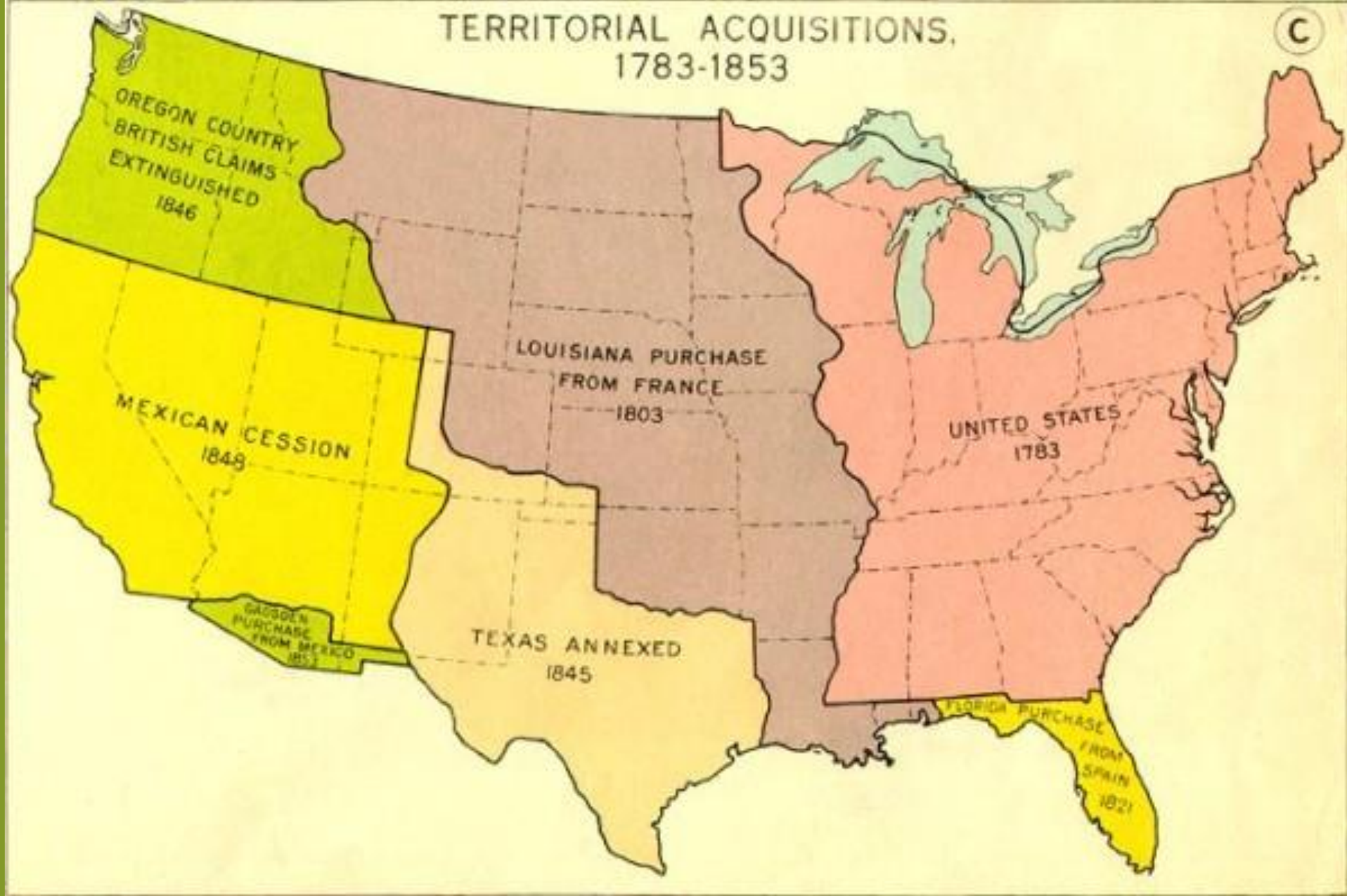
- Annexation of Texas
- Dispute over Texas Boundary
- Mexican American War
- Mexica Cession
- Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo
- Oregon Territory
- Gadsden Purchash

230 Years of Land Expansion

- French and Indian War-Appalachians and enter Tennessee and Ohio River basin
- American Revolution-Mississippi River
- Louisiana Purchase-Doubled the size of the US
- Adams-Onis Treaty-Florida
- Texas Revolution-Texas Annexation
- Mexican American War-Mexican Cession (6 new states)

TERRITORIAL ACQUISITIONS, 1783-1853

C



Manifest Destiny

- Belief God was on the side of U.S. expansion from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean.
- John O'Sullivan

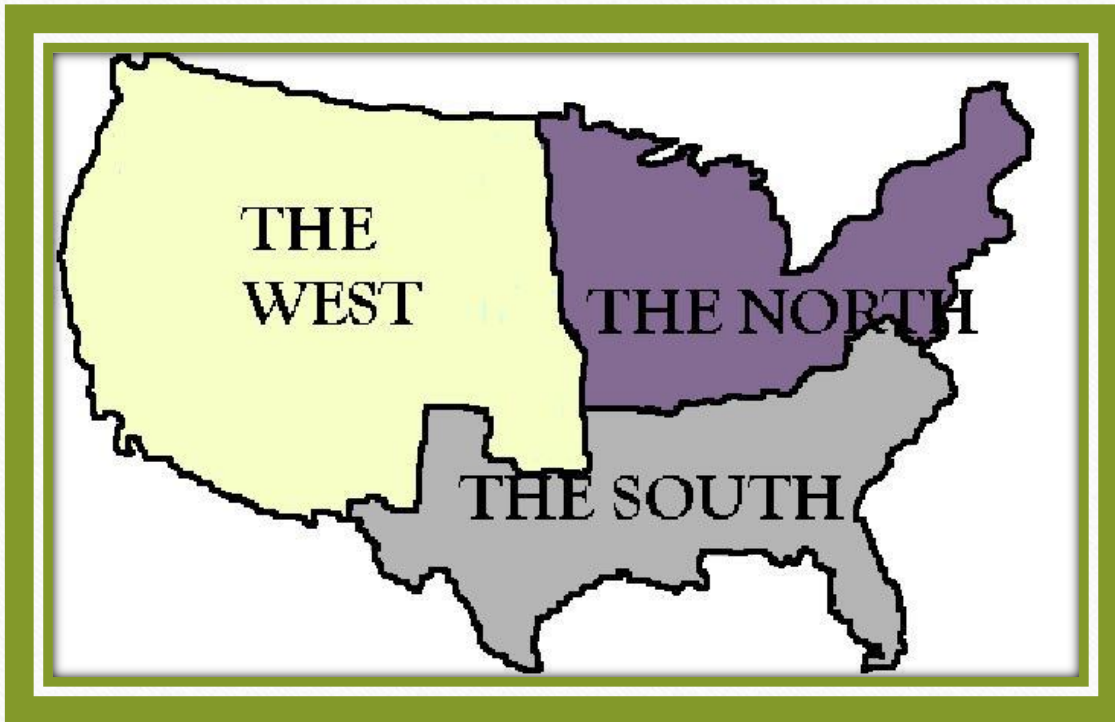


Reasons to Move West



1. American Indians were removed from the region
2. Land speculators acquired large tracts of land and were eager to sell
3. The nation's infrastructure moved westward which allowed easy mobility back to the East coast.

SSUSH8c Analyze the impact of the Mexican War on growing sectionalism.



Sectionalism

- Preferring one section/region over the nation
 1. N-Industrialized
 2. S-Agriculture-Staple Crops-Slaves, Angered by Tariffs
 3. W-Agriculture-Farming, Optimistic

Refer back to Standard 7

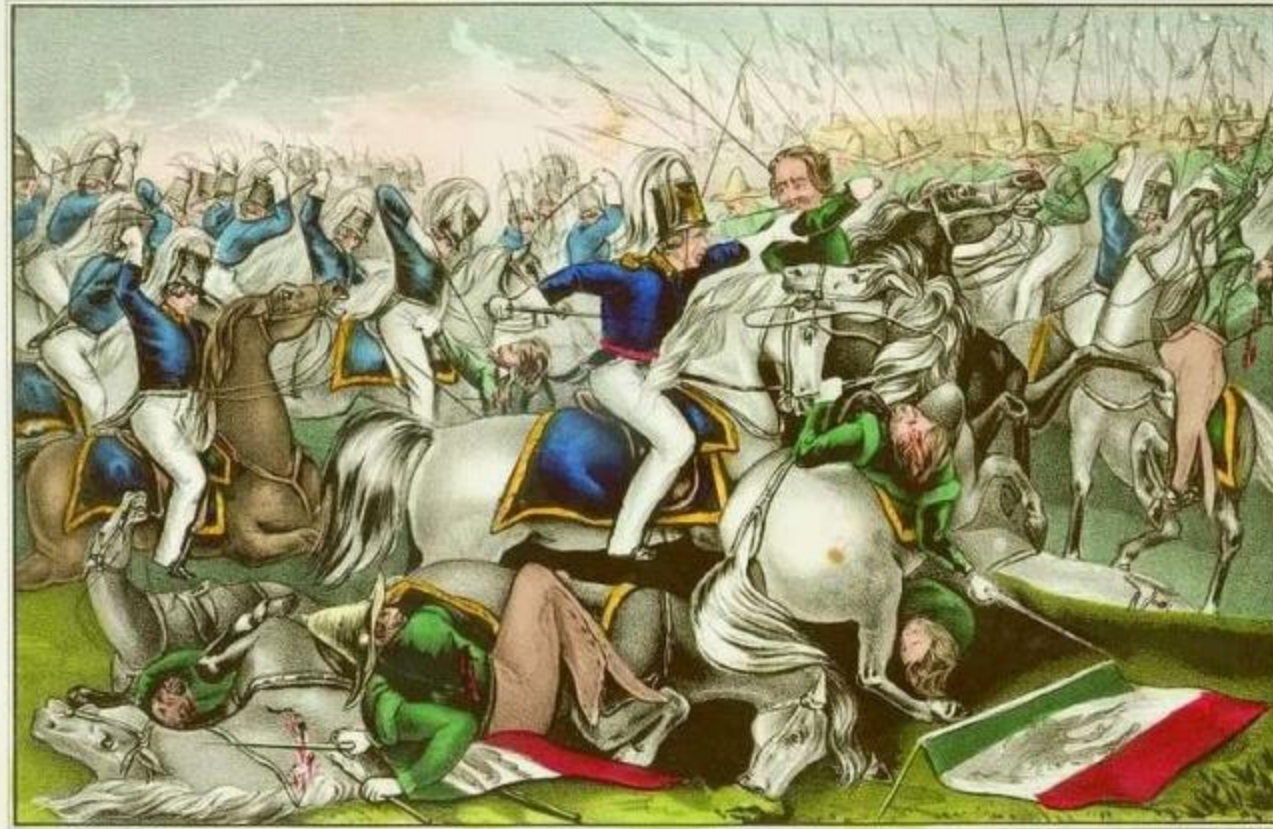


The Nullification Crisis

- ◆ Caused mainly by the Tariff of 1828, also known as the “Tariff of Abominations,” which protected northern manufactures from other countries goods.
- ◆ South believed that this showed favoritism towards the North.
- ◆ Jackson did not repeal it when he took office
- ◆ South then began to take action, especially the state of South Carolina.

- In your group discuss....
 - Identify the role of VP John C. Calhoun on Nullification Crisis.
 - How did it end?
 - What impact did it have on sectionalism? 5mins

Mexican-American War



THE GALLANT CHARGE OF THE KENTUCKY CAVALRY UNDER GEN. MANKIN,
AT THE BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA FEBY 23RD 1847.

U.S.-Mexico Disputes

- The Annexation of Texas by the U.S. angered the Mexican Government.
- Mexico never acknowledged Texas as independent and felt the U.S. had no right to take its territory.
- Mexico also did not acknowledge the Treaty of Velasco which set the southern border of Texas as the Rio Grande.



The Mexican American War



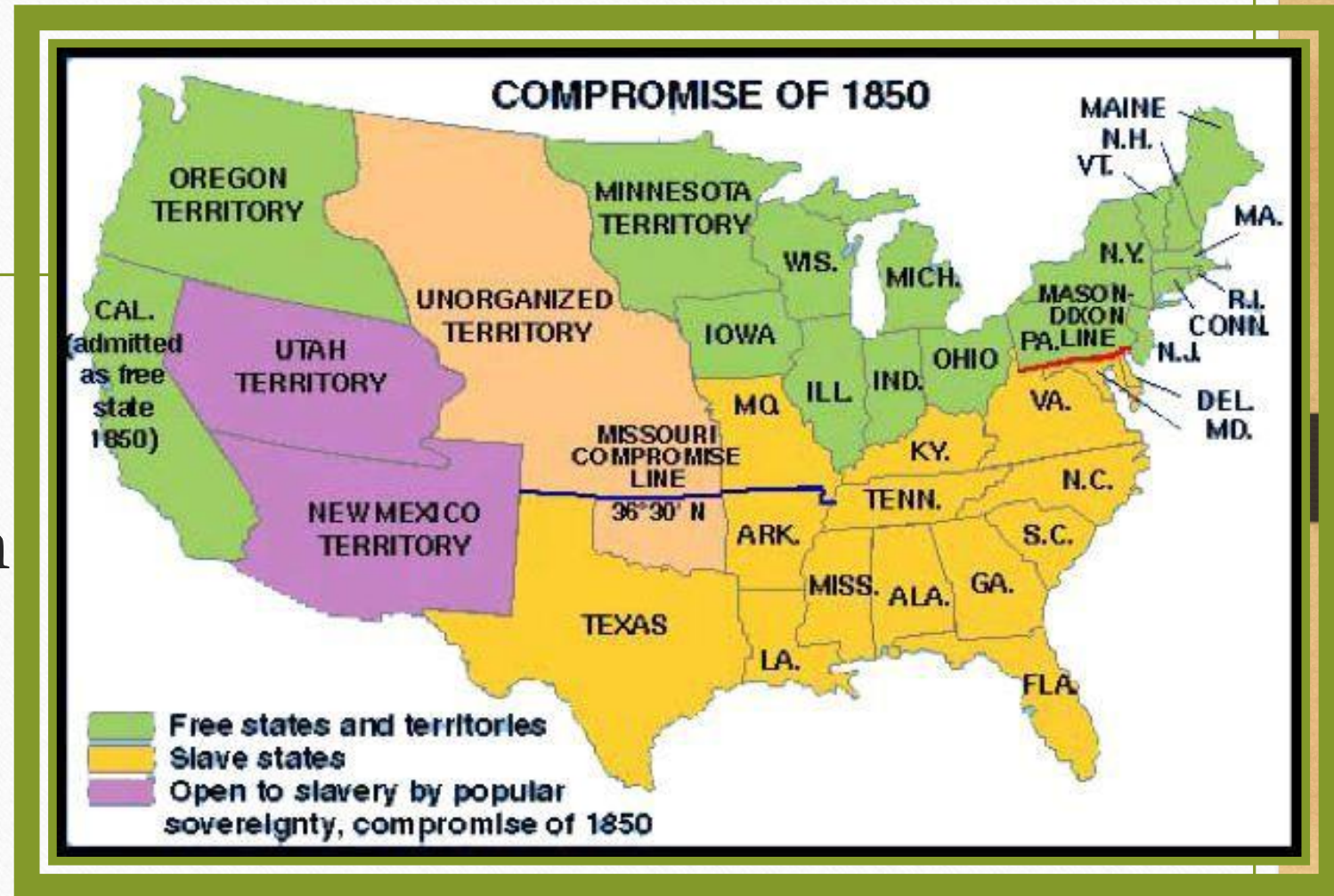
- The war happened on April 1846, and end on Feb. 1848.
- On March 25 the Mexican Government ratified it. The war was over.
- The war with Mexico gave the U.S.A. California, Nevada, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, Wyoming, Oklahoma and Kansas.

THE TREATY OF GUADALUPE HIDALGO

- The **Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo** ended the Mexican War with substantial gains for the United States. (1848)
 - ▣ Mexico gave up its claims to Texas, California, and New Mexico in return for \$15 million.
- Five years later, Mexico sold more land to the United States. (1853)
 - ▣ This **Gadsden Purchase** included land that became southern New Mexico and Arizona.

SSUSH8d

- Examine the Compromise of 1850 arose out of territorial expansion and population growth.



Wilmot Proviso

No Slavery in Mexican Cession

- Northern Whigs v. Southern Democrats debated over extending slavery into Mexican Cession
- CA applied for statehood after country took claim of claim because it had reached 100,000 citizens by 1848
- CA outlawed slavery in it's territory
- S. D. angered because it violated Missouri Compromise
- H. Clay (S. D.) introduced the Compromise of 1850

Compromise of 1850

- Dealt with land from Mexican Cession
- New Mexico & Utah voters will determine state's status
- California would enter as a free state
- All citizen would be require to apprehend runaways slaves and return them to their owners. Those who failed would be imprisoned or fined
- The slave trade was abolished in DC, but slavery was still allowed

SSUSH8e

- Evaluate the Kansas-Nebraska Act, the failure of popular sovereignty, Scott v. Sanford, John Brown's Raid on Harper's Ferry and the presidential election of 1860 as event leading to the Civil War.

The Second Great Awakening

1. Was a broad religious movement that swept the US after 1790.
2. The preachers of this period rejected the ideal of predestination, meaning that God had already decided at birth where a person would end up in the afterlife.
3. They emphasized individual responsibilities for seeking salvation, and they insisted that people improve themselves and society.
4. Christian churches split up over these ideas and various denominations arose (ex. Baptists and Methodists).



Second Great Awakening: 1790-1840

- Period of religious revival that included widespread evangelism and conversions.

- Encouraged participating in social causes to change American life for the better.
- Participants understood that reform was a part of God's plans.
- Individuals dedicated themselves to purifying the world.

The Second Great Awakening

“Spiritual Reform From Within”
[Religious Revivalism]

**Social Reforms & Redefining the
Ideal of Equality**

Temperance

Asylum &
Penal Reform

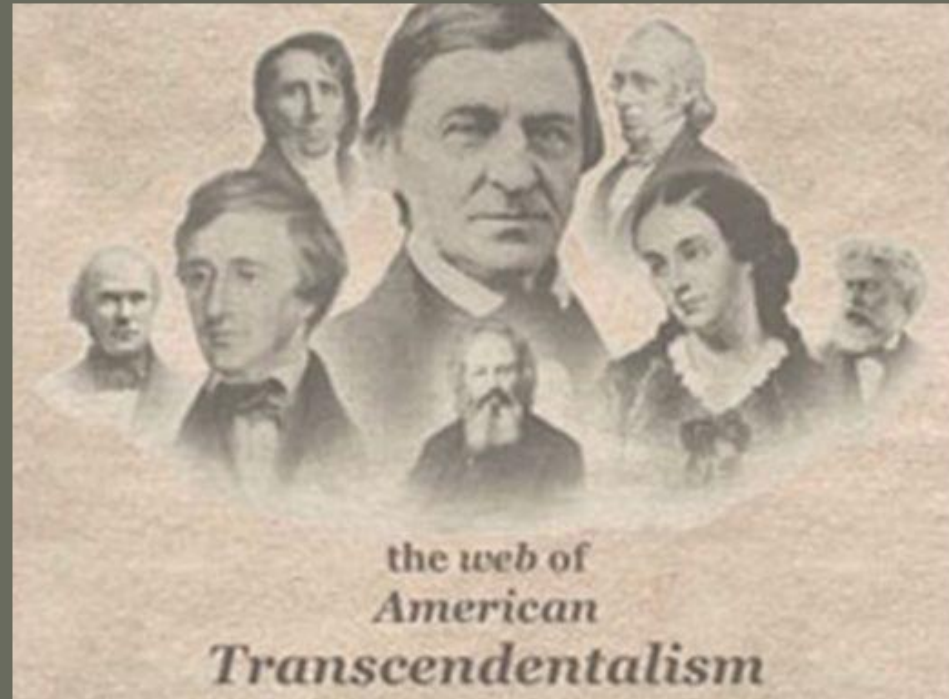
Abolitionism

Women's
Rights

Education

American Transcendentalism

- An American philosophy starting in the mid 19th century in New England
- Transcendentalists believed in the inherent goodness of both man and nature
- Believed that individuals needed to look inside themselves for truth
- Man's greatness is found in the individual, not in the group

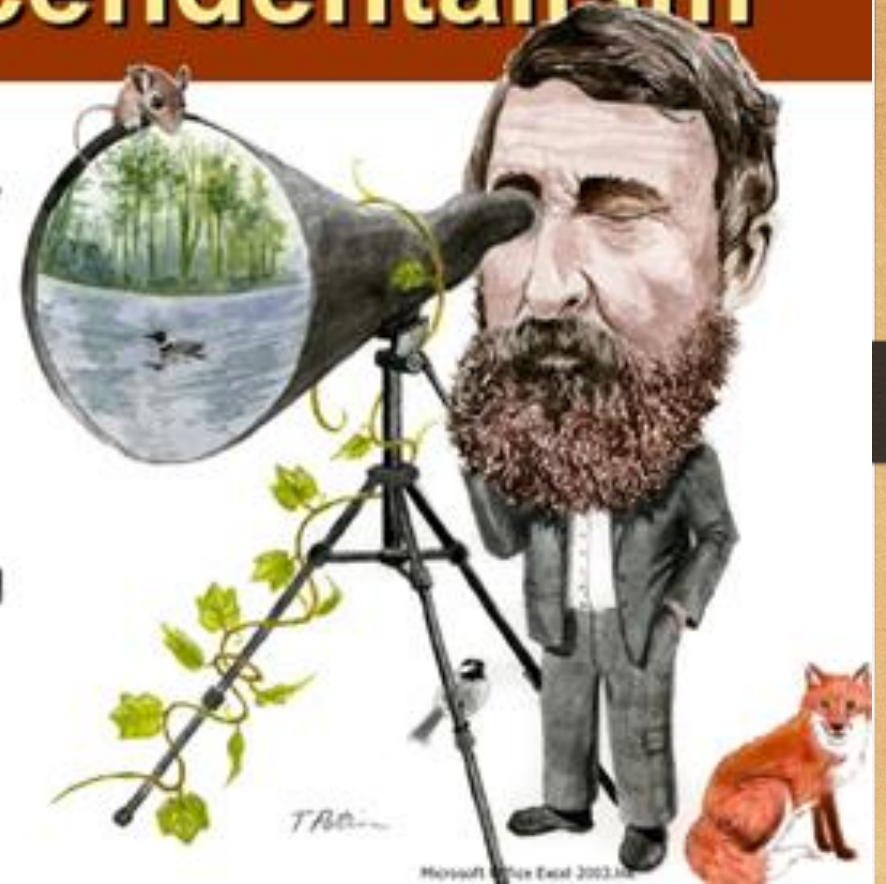


Ralph Waldo
Emerson

Henry David Thoreau's belief in being "self-reliant" and not adapting to unjust communal laws promoted the idea of civil – disobedience. This idea lead to several forms of protests: Temperance Movement, Abolitionist Movement and Suffrage Movement.

Transcendentalism

**the spiritual unity
of all forms of
being, with
God, Man, and
Nature all sharing
a universal soul.**



North/South Sectionalize

- The Northern states and Southern states argue over the morality of the ownership of slaves.
- Northerners say it is morally wrong.
- Southerners say that it is morally acceptable and argue that they are taking care of them because they are not able to take care of themselves.
- Sectionalism over the Slavery Issue!

Slavery as a Major Political Issue

- Slavery was an issue during the writing of Declaration of Independence (We hold these to be true-All men are created equal and endowed with certain inalienable rights)
- Washington and Jefferson freed their slaves after their death
- US Constitution issue with slavery (3/5 Compromise and revisit slavery issue in 20 years)
- Missouri Compromise
 - Slavery was not allowed above the Mason-Dixon Line (36degree/30minutes) with the exception of Missouri
 - Repealed by Kansas and Nebraska Act –territories would vote to determine entry status

Continue

- Cotton gin and westward expansion revitalized the need for slaves
- Perfect Equilibrium
 - Maintain the same number of free and slave states
 - “Gag” Rule-HOR could not discuss issue of slavery between 1836-1844
 - Compromise of 1850
 - CA was allowed to enter as a free state
 - Fugitive Slave Act was strengthened (northern states had to return runaway slaves)
- Political Parties emerged that supported abolition of slavery (broke up by 1860)
 - Free Soil Party
 - Liberty Party

Slavery and the Southern Economy

- The South was mainly agricultural with very little manufacturing
- The main crops during the mid 1800s were rice and cotton, both which required extensive labor to produce
- Though slavery was prevalent in the South, the vast majority of Southerners did not own slaves



Nat Turner's Rebellion



- Nat Turner was a slave in Southampton County, Virginia.
- Believed that God had chosen him to free the slaves.
- In 1831, he led an uprising in which he killed his owner and 60 other whites before being captured.
- In pursuit of Nat, the white bounty hunters killed 100 slaves trying to capture Nat and his followers

Consequences of the Turner Revolt

- The event (revolt and following trial) was publicized in the media (newspapers) in the North. Northerners were alarmed and ignited by a desire to free the slaves on moral and religious grounds.
- Southerners were horrified at the idea of an all-out slave revolt. Threatened their lives and fortunes.

Southerners make slave laws Strict

- Southerners made it against the law for slaves to preach and assemble together for the purposes of worship.
- If they were allowed to meet, a white man had to attend to supervise.
- Afraid they would conspire to revolt.

HORRID MASSACRE IN VIRGINIA.



The Scenes which the above Plate is designed to represent, are—Fig. 1, a Mother interceding for the lives of her children.—2, Mr. Travis, cruelly murdered by his own Slaves.—3, Mr. Harrow, who bravely defended himself and his wife escaped.—4, A comp. of mounted Dragoons in pursuit of the Blacks.

Abolition Movement

- Started by the Quakers
- After American Revolution northern states began to slowly emancipate slaves
- Northwest Ordinance of 1787 prohibited the extension of slavery in the Northwest Territories
- Resettlement of slaves back to the colony of Liberia
- Second Great Awakening reiterated that it's unjust to own other human beings

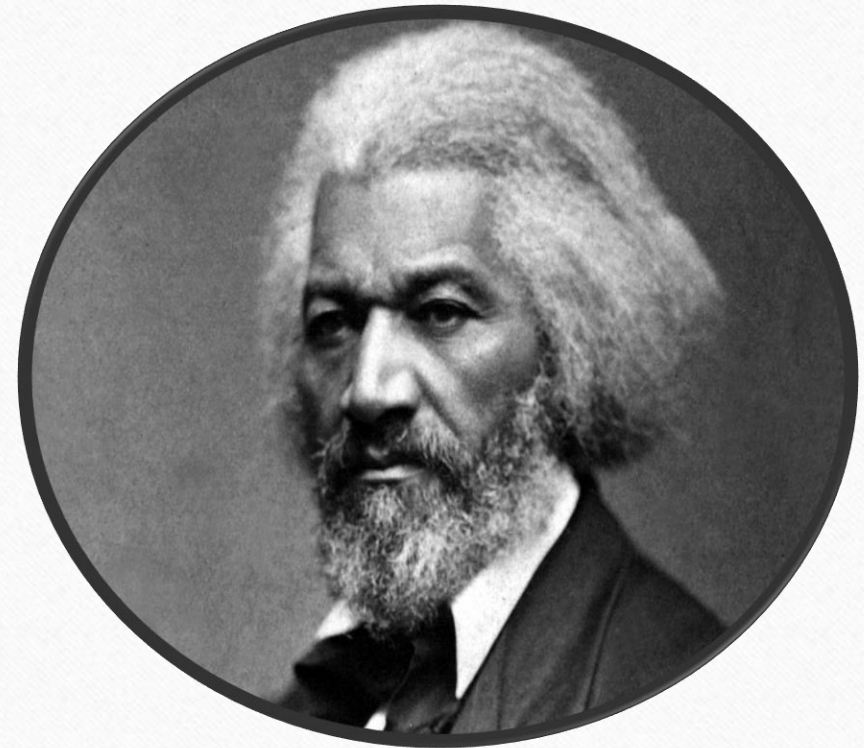
William Lloyd Garrison



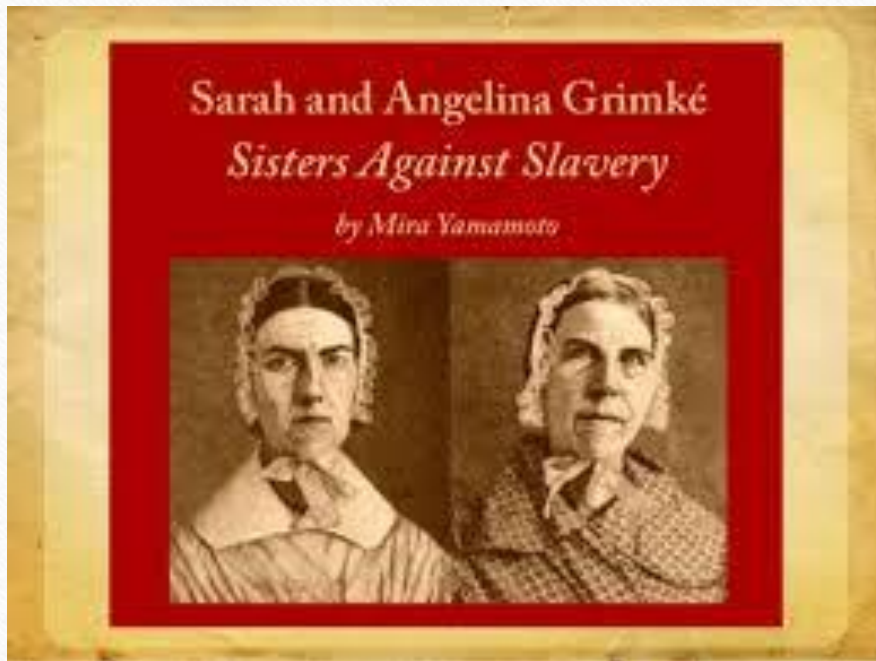
- Leader in the Temperance, Women's Right and Abolitionist movements
- Founder and editor of the *The Liberator*-abolitionist newspaper that highlighted the mistreatment of slaves

Fredrick Douglass

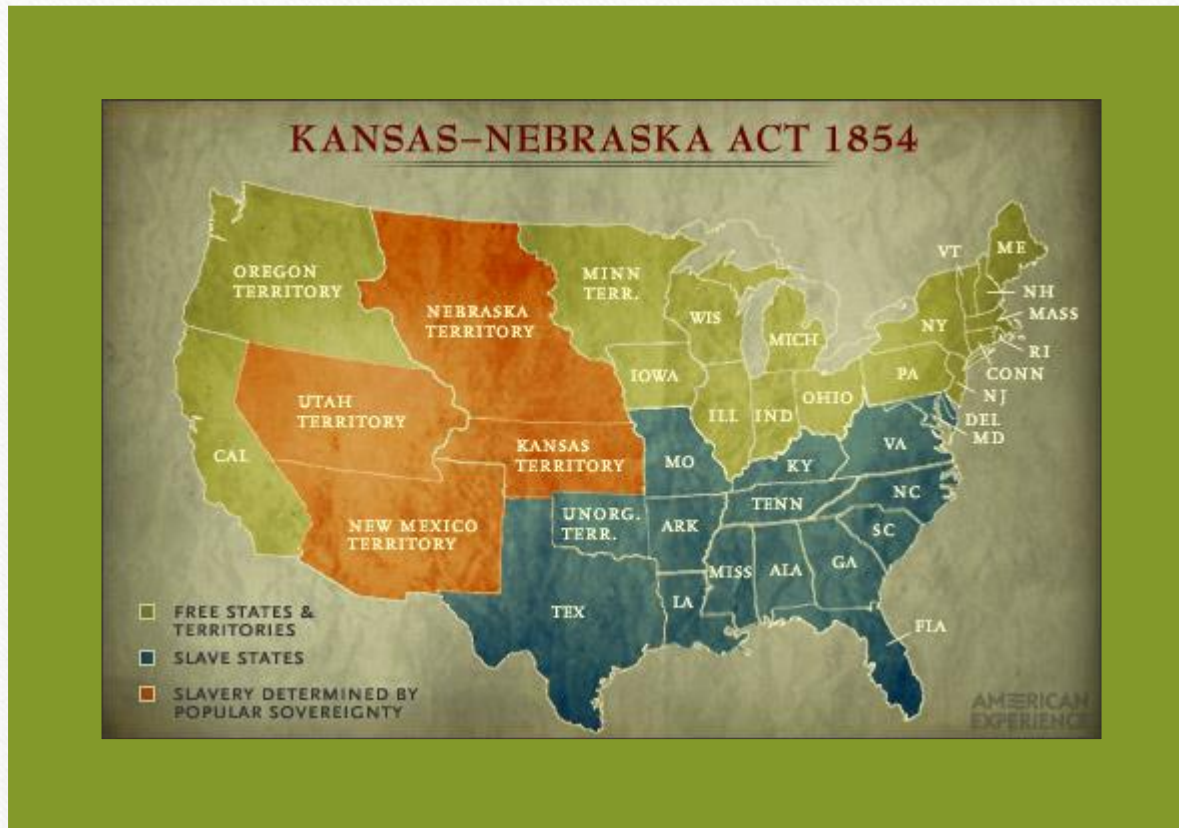
- Former slave
- Worked for Garrison and traveled delivering speeches on the behalf of equality for African Americans, women, Native Americans and immigrants
- Published autobiographies and the antislavery newspaper *The North Star*



Grimké Sisters



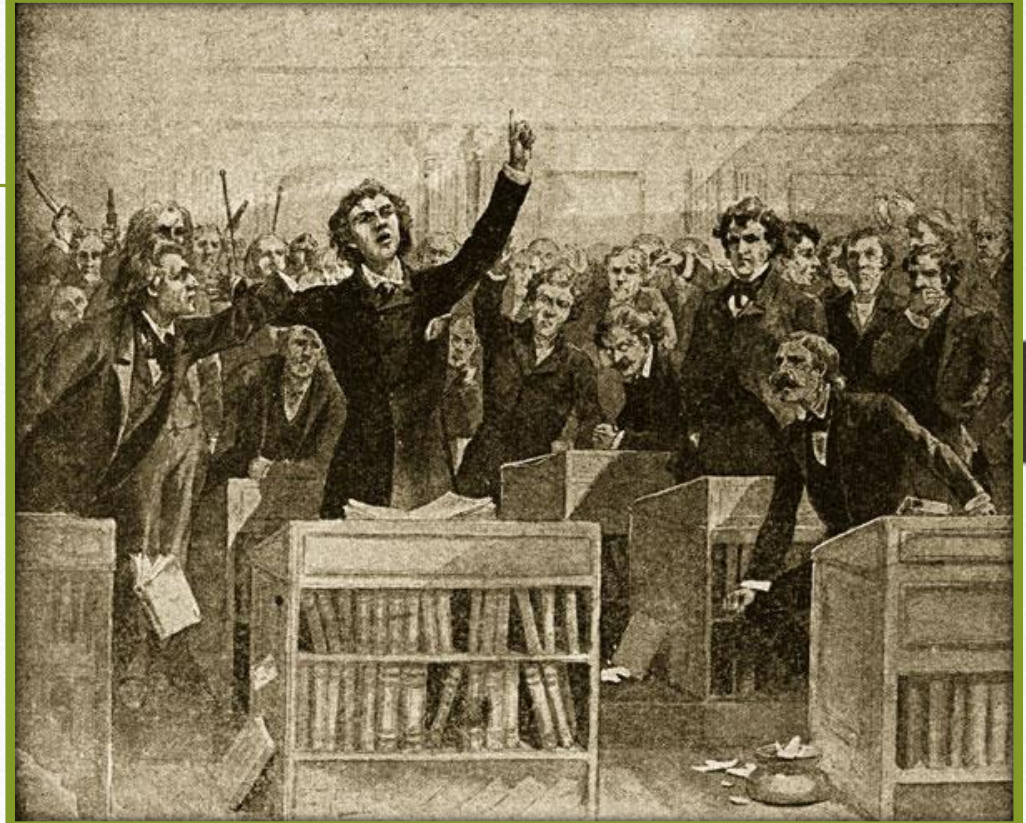
- Sarah and Angelina were southern women who lectured publicly throughout the northern states about the evils of slavery that they witnessed growing up on plantations
- Worked with Garrison
- Advocated for equality for women and African Americans



Explain the Kansas-Nebraska Act, the failure of popular sovereignty, Dred Scott case, and John Brown's Raid

Kansas-Nebraska Act

- 1852-1853
- Kansas and Nebraska were up for statehood
- Entering Union as slave states would violate Missouri Compromise
- Stephen A. Douglas argued that Kansas-Nebraska should exercise their popular sovereignty



Effects of Kansas –Nebraska act

1. Repealed Missouri Compromise and Compromise of 1850

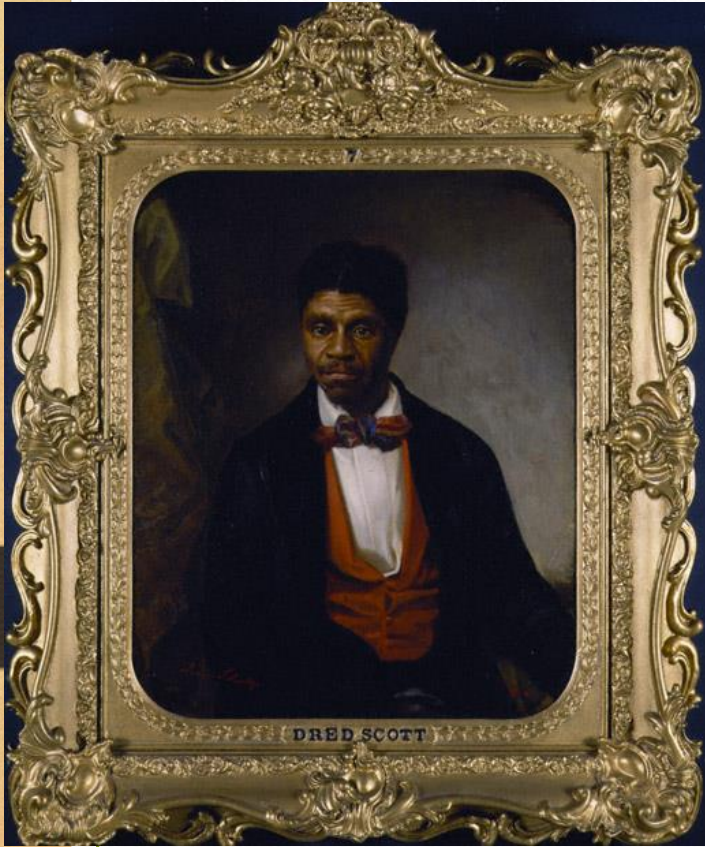
2. Bleeding Kansas-

- Anti-slavery groups registered to vote in Kansas (once they voted they returned back to home state)
- Proslavery groups did the same (however they were able to elect a proslavery legislature)
- Both sides raised an army against one another
- Kansas drafted a constitution with abolitionist views



3. Gave Rise to Republican Party-(President Pierce lost reelection)

Dred Scott-1857



- US Supreme Court Decision ruled that Dred Scott could not bring a case because “no black person” free or slave was a citizen
- Supreme Court further solidified notion that slaves were property and a owner can take his/her property on “free soil”
- Argued Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional and only an amendment could end slavery
- Republican Party urged northern states to disregard Dred Scott decision and promised if they win the 1860 election they would appoint a new Supreme Court to reverse decision

John Brown

- 1856 led a group of white and black men to raid Harper's Ferry, a federal arsenal
- Believed he was chosen by God to end slavery
- Attacked proslavery settlers in Kansas, killing 5 men
- Captured by US Marines under Colonel Robert E. Lee
- Southerners viewed him as a terrorist
- Northerners viewed him as a martyr



Preserve the Union 1860 Presidential Winner



Abraham Lincoln: 1861-1865

President Lincoln

1860 Inaugural Address

- Republican

- Assured the south that he was not trying to abolish slavery and wanted to preserve the Union
- He made it clear that southern states did not have the right to secede *they were merely rebelling against the government*
- Lincoln called for a volunteer army to preserve the Union, additional southern states began to rebel and join the confederacy

QW: Why do you think additional states rebelled?

Birth of the Confederacy

- President Lincoln was elected President in 1860
- Southern States Secede the Union

1. South Carolina

6. Louisiana

11. *Tennessee*

2. Mississippi

7. Texas

12. *Missouri*

3. Florida

8. *Virginia*

13. *Kentucky*

4. Alabama

9. *Arkansas*

5. Georgia

10. *North Carolina*

